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COMMUNICATION.

THE LAY PREACHER.

Set your affections on things above, and not on things on the earth.—Colossians 3, 2d.

There is probably no injunction of scripture to which men more universally accord their faith than to the one above quoted; and there is none, I apprehend, from the requirements of which, men so universally dissent in practice. Go where we will and inquire of whom we may, all admit the instability, the doubtful utility and the insufficiency of all things on the earth; and all admit and all profess their faith in the stability, the certainty and the plenitude of the things above. All concede that the measure of enjoyment of the one state above the other, is so extensive as to be incomprehensible; and that it hath not entered into the heart of man to conceive of the things which are prepared for those which shall partake of them. Yet still with all these concessions, with a full sense of the bitterness attendant on all earthly sweets and the fragile tenure of our title to them—with an ample though incomplete view of the joys above, and a thorough conviction of the promised enjoyment—how little and how transient is the influence on our pursuits in life.

Our affections seem to be the medium of all our joys and all our sorrows; and it would be well if they could be so regulated as to be ministers of good and not of evil. To effect this so far as is possible, the most effectual means of which I can possibly conceive, is to enforce the above requirement of the apostle. Let us set our affections on things above and not on things on the earth.—Where thus the predominant tendency of the minds of men, I apprehend that even the things of earth would become infinitely more valuable; and they would eventually realize a legitimate title to a share of our affections, if not to have them seated there.

It is remarkable that the evanescent nature of earthly pleasures, honors and power, should not of itself, remedy the evil resulting from the inordinate attachment to them; but when to this we connect the fact, that in all these, there is found an abiding satisfaction, no uncontaminated enjoyment, we are almost astounded that such attachments should be formed.

The question arises, whence comes this strong propensity in men? Probably it originates from the same source of wars and fightings. Yet it is cherished and nourished by incidents and circumstances that are of a less horrible nature than those which gain countenance to those scourges of mankind. Some men might urge, perhaps, the necessities of life, their obligations to friends, their indispensable recreations, the interchange of said duties and the security of social rights, in excuse, if not in justification for setting their affections on things below. To these we would say, "seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you."

In regard to the necessities of life, probably we are in few cases, during our earthly career, more mistaken than on this subject. Those necessities of life, which have reference only to our residence on earth, and no doubt far less in number and magnitude than what they are generally considered to be. The imaginations of men have, like the modern microscope, increased their number and enlarged their importance, and the evident fact that they are strongly and more strongly fixing our affections to the things of earth, affords the strongest reason perhaps, why their retrenchment should be an immediate subject of our solicitude and attention.

As to our obligations to friends, I would ask, can we have a friend—is he our friend, who would claim precedence in our affections, to our Heavenly Father? "There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother" and he who would have this friend "must shew himself friendly." The utmost of civility and the extreme of manly politeness, is never so much adorned, as when rendered

with manners that bespeak subservieny to the will of Heaven.

Of our recreations, there are none but what would be made lighter and sweeter by being accompanied with the consciousness that they are consistent with divine law; and should we regulate them by this rule, probably we should be relieved from many of their number and much of their burthen.

Our social duties are of a secondary nature—our duties to our God are paramount. Nor are they inconsistent with each other. When they become so, the former ceases to be a duty and can no longer have a legitimate claim to our affections.

As to our social rights, they are not of our own creation, nor is there any guaranty to them short of divine power.—"The most High ruleth in the kingdom of man and he giveth it to whomsoever he will." It is therefore proper that in the exercise of all our civil and political rights, we should as well as in other cases, "place our affections on things above and not on things on the earth."

MISCELLANY.

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

An English gentleman, of true John Bull dimensions, that is, weighing some eighteen or twenty stone, had occasion to travel in the stage coach from Oxford to London. The stage carried six inside; and our hero engaged two places (as, in consideration of his size, he commonly did) for himself. The other four seats were taken up by Oxford students.

These youths, lighter than our modern Lambert, arrived at the stage before him, and each snugly possessed himself of a corner seat, leaving a centre seat on each side vacant. The round good tempered face of John Bull soon after appeared at the carriage door, and peeping into the vehicle and observing the local arrangements that had been made, he said with a smile: "You see I am of a pretty comfortable size, gentlemen so I have taken two seats. I will be obliged, if one of you will move into the opposite seat, so that I may be able to enter."

"My good sir," said a pert young lawyer, "possession is nine-tenths of the law. You engage two seats. There they are on each side. We engaged one each, came first, entered regularly into possession, and our claims to the seats we occupy are indisputable."

"I do not wish to dispute your claims," said the other, "but I trust to your politeness, seeing how the case stands, to enable me to pursue my journey."

"Oh, hang politeness!" said a hopeful young scion of some noble house, "I have a horror of a middle seat, and would not take one to oblige my grandmother.—One sits so ungracefully; and besides, one loses all chance of looking at the pretty girls along the road. Good old gentleman, arrange your concerns as you please; I stick to my corner"—and he leaned back, yawned, and settled himself with hopeless composure, in his place.

Our corpulent friend, though a man not easily discomposed, was somewhat put out by this unmanly obstinacy. He turned to a smart looking youth with a simper on his face,—a clerical student, who had hitherto sat in a reverie, dreaming perchance of some fat benefice.—"Will you not accommodate me?" he said, "this is the last London stage that goes to day and business of urgent importance calls me to town."

"Some temporal affair, no doubt," said the graceless youth, with an air of mock gravity; "some speculation after filthy lucre. Good father, at your age, your thoughts should turn heavenward instead of being confined to the dull heavy tabernacle of clay that binds us to earth, and his companions roared with laughter at the "damned clever joke."

A glow of indignation just coloured the stranger's cheek; but he checked the feeling in a moment, and said with much composure to the fourth, "Are you also determined that I shall lose my place, or will you oblige me by taking a centre seat?"

"Ay do, Tom," said his young lordship the person addressed; "he's something in the way of your profession quite a physiological curiosity. You ought to accommodate him."

"May I be poisoned if I do," replied the student of medicine; "in a dissecting room he would make an excellent subject; but in a coach and this warm weather! Old gentleman! If you'll place yourself under my care, I'll engage in the course of six weeks, by dint of a judicious course of diuretics and cathartics, to save you hereafter the expense of a double seat. But really to take a middle seat in the month of July is con-

trary to all the rules of hygeia and practice to which I have a peculiar antipathy."

And the laugh was renewed at the old gentleman's expense.

By this time the patience of coachee who had listened to the latter part of the dialogue, was exhausted. "Harkeegemen," said he, "settle the business as you like; but it wants just three-quarters of a minute of twelve, and with the first strike of the university clock, my horses must be off. I would not wait three seconds longer for the king, God bless him. It would lose me my situation." And, with that, he mounted his box, took up the reins, called to the hostler to shut the door, and sat listening with upraised whip for the expected stroke.

As it sounded from the venerable belfrey, the horses, (as if they recognized the sound) started off at a full gallop with the four young rogues, to whom their own rudeness and our fat friend's disappointment afforded a prolific theme for joke and merriment during the whole stage.

The subject of their mirth in the meantime, hired a post chaise, and followed and overtook the coach, at the second stopping place, where the passengers got ten minutes for dinner. As the post-chaise drove up to the inn door, two young chimney sweeps passed with their bags and brooms, and their well known cry.

"Come hither, my lads," said the corpulent gentleman; "what say you to a side?"

The whites of their eyes enlarged into still more striking contrast with the dark shades of their sooty cheeks.—"Will you have a ride my boys in the stage coach?"

Yees zur said the elder, scarce daring to believe the evidence of his ears.

"Well then—hostler! open the stage door. In with you; d'ye hear? be sure you take the middle seats; so—one on each side."

The guard's horn sounded, and coachee's voice was heard: "Only one minute and a half more gentlemen, come on."

They came, bowed laughingly to our friend of the corporation, and passed on to the stage. The young lord was the first who put his foot on the steps.—"Why, how now, coachee what damned joke is this? Get out, you rascals, or I'll teach you how to play gentlemen such a trick again."

"Sit still, my lads," said the fat gentleman. "My lord, the two middle seats are mine, regularly taken and duly paid for; and these youths are my proteges. An English stage coach is free to every one. Your lordship has a horror of a middle seat. Pray take the corner one."

Overreached us, by G—! said the lawyer. "We give up the cause and cry your mercy, Mr.—"

"Possession is nine-tenths of the law my good sir. It would be uncivil to dislodge the poor youth; you have your corner."

"Heaven preserve us!" said the clerical student.

"You are surely not afraid of a black coat, retorted the other. Besides, we ought not to confine our thoughts to earthly concerns, but rather to turn them heavenward."

"I'd rather go through my examination a second time than sit beside these black devils," groaned the medical student.

"Soot is perfectly wholesome, my young friend, and you will not be compelled to violate the rules of hygeia by taking a middle seat. Pray get in."

At these words, coachee, who had stood grinning behind, actually cheated into forgetfulness of time by the excellence of the joke, came forward.—"Gentlemen, you have lost one minute already. I must drive on without ye if so be you don't like my company."

The students cast rueful glances at each other, and then crept warily into their respective corners. As the hostler shut the door, he found it impossible to compose his features. "I'll give you something to change your cheer, you grinning rascal," said the future churchman, stretching out of the window, but the hostler nimbly evaded the blow.

"My white pantaloons!" cried the lord. "My beautiful drab surtout!" said the lawyer expectant, "The filthy rascals."

The noise of the carriage wheels and th unrestrained laughter of the spectators drowned the sequel of their lamentations.

At the next stage a bargain was struck. The sweeps were liberated, the seats shaken and brushed, the worthy sons of the university made up among themselves the expense of the post chaise, the young doctor violated for once the rules of hygeia by taking a middle seat; and all journeyed on together, without further quarrel or grumbling except from coachee, who declared that "to be delayed a minute and a half at one stage, and within a few seconds of three minutes at the next, was enough to try the patience of a saint that it was." *Free Enquirer.*

MECHANICAL POWER OF COALS.—It is well known to modern engineers, that there is virtue in a bushel of coals properly consumed, to raise seventy millions of pounds weight a foot high. This is actually the average effect of an engine at this moment working in Cornwall. The ascent of Mount Blanc from the valley of Chamouni is considered, and with justice, as the most toilsome feat that a strong man can execute in two days.—The combustion of two pounds of coal would place him on the summit. The Menai Bridge, one of the most stupendous works of art that has been raised by man in modern ages, consists of a mass of iron not less than four millions of pounds in weight, suspended at a medium height of about 120 ft. above the sea. The consumption of seven bushels of coal would suffice to raise it to the place where it hangs. The great pyramid of Egypt is composed of granite. It is 700 feet in the side of its base, and 500 feet in perpendicular height, and stands on eleven acres of land. Its weight is therefore, 12,160 millions of pounds at a medium height of 125 feet; consequently it would be raised by the effort of about 630 chaldrons of coal, a quantity consumed in some foundries in a week.—The annual consumption of coal in London is estimated 1,500,000 chaldrons.—The effort of this quantity would suffice to raise a cubic block of marble, 2,200 feet in the side, through a space equal to its own height, or to pile one such mountain upon another. The Monte Nuova, near Pozzuali, (which was erupted in a single night by a volcanic fire,) might have been raised by such an effort from a depth of 40,000 feet, or about 8 miles.—*Herschel's Discourse on Natural Philosophy*

Than Burns perhaps no man ever more severely inflicted the chastigation of reproof. The conversation one night at the King's Arms, Dumfries, turning on the death of a townsman, whose funeral was to take place on the following day. "By the by," said one of the company, addressing himself to Burns, "I wish you would lend me your black coat for the occasion, my own being out of repair." "Having myself to attend the same funeral," answered Burns, "I am sorry that I cannot lend my *sables*, but I can recommend a most excellent substitute; throw your character over your shoulders,—that will be the blackest coat you ever wore in your lifetime."

TIMES GONE BY.

The times of old—the good old days of frankness and honesty and singleness of heart! Their memory fingers around us like sunshine upon ruins, or like the incense of flowers whose beauty has been trampled beneath the feet of the spoiler! We fear the glorious days of New England have gone by—that the characteristics of her children have departed—that the luxuries and vices and fashions of strangers, have usurped the beautiful plainness and simplicity—the freedom, the generosity and the bravery of New England. A false and evil spirit has gone over the land, undermining the foundations of her strength, and despoiling her real beauty—lopping away the noble oaks of her forests—the rough-featured but useful products of her own soil, to give place to the graceful, but worthless exotic.—It has penetrated every where—from the thronged village to the isolated farm-house and the plough has been exchanged for the insignia of professional life, and the spinning-wheel for the piano.

'Tis an evil change;—and we fear that there is no going back to our original ground. Strange—that the young farmer—he, whose associations of life's purest and dearest enjoyments are with the homestead of his ancestors, should so readily leave the beaten and proved track of honorable industry, for the uncertainty and danger and mortifications of more fashionable pursuits. Strange, that he can thus leave the hills and streams of his boyhood—the blue skies that bent like a blessing above his childhood—the sanctuary of his father's fireside—the open communion of his neighbors—the playmates of his infancy—the very graves of his fathers! Where will he again find the deep affection of the friends he is leaving?—Where again will the eye of love beam so kindly on him and where will the grasp of friendship be as warm and as sincere as in his own loved birthplace?—Does he hope to find them in the gay circle of fashionable folly? Miserable will be his disappointment. For him there will be vexation—and changing hope—and fear—slight, indignity, resentment, and hate—confidence misplaced, and vows broken, and affection outraged. It is in the solitude and awful beauty of nature that heart answers to heart, thrilling with a passionate touch the mysterious chords of human sympathy—rather than in the artificial beauty and the heated atmosphere of fashionable life.—[N. E. Review.]

THE SWISS HUNTER.—The following curious occurrence is mentioned in the Journal de l'Isere. A short time ago a hunter, who was sporting on the banks of the lake of Wallensted, in Switzerland, discovered the nest of one of those destructive birds, the 'lammergeyer,' a species of vulture; he shot the male, and made his way along a projection of the rock, with a view of taking the young birds. He had raised his arm, and put his hand into the nest, when the female hovering over his head unperceived by him, pounced down upon him, fixed her talons in his arm, and her beak in his side. The sportsman, whom the slightest movements must have precipitated to the bottom of the rock, with that coolness and self-possession so peculiar to the mountain huntsman of that country, notwithstanding the pain he experienced, remained unmoved. Having his fowling piece in his left hand, he placed it against the face of the rock, pointed to the breast of the bird, and with his toe, as they always go barefooted, the better to enable them to hold and climb the rocks, he touched the trigger, and the piece went off, and killed his enemy on the nest. Had the bird been any where else, it must have dragged him down along with it. He procured assistance from the neighboring auberge, or inn, hard by, and brought the two birds as trophies of his valor away with him.—Some of these birds have been known to measure 17 feet from tip to tip of the wings, and are only equalled in size by the Condor of South America.

[From the N. E. Farmer.]

TO PREVENT SOWS DESTROYING THEIR OFFSPRING.

MR. FESSENDEN.—The vexatious propensity of many sows to devour their young offspring, immediately after their birth, is well known. I have never seen in the New England Farmer, nor heard of, an effective preventive. I trust however, one has at last been found.—Last summer a vessel arrived at Long wharf in this city, having on board a sow which, very soon after reaching the wharf produced a fine litter of pigs.—She very soon began to devour them, upon which the captain threw her several pieces of salt pork, which she ate greedily, and disturbed the pigs no more. The captain, who was formerly an experienced farmer as well as sea captain, said he had often tried the experiment, and always with perfect success. This may, or may not, be new to your readers.—To me it appears very important.

Yours truly,

Boston March 1, 1831.

BOUNDARY QUESTION.—We have already mentioned that the long pending question of our north eastern boundary has been settled by the umpire agreed upon by our Government and that of Great Britain—the King of the Netherlands. It appears from a London paper that by this settlement the boundary line is to run due north from the St. Croix until it strikes the river St. Johns, then along the St. Johns to the St. Francis, and thence strike off along a tract without any natural marks of highlands or rivers, to the foot of the ridge bounding the St. Lawrence. By this decision the territory in dispute is divided, and probably much the most valuable portion, is given to the United States, but the northern portion, containing the whole valley of the Madawaska river and Timiscouta lake, and country through which the line of communication between New Brunswick and lower Canada passes, is given to Great Britain. The settlements on the Madawaska of course go to the colonies, and those on the south side of the St. Johns, to the United States. The principle on which this decision is made is not explained; but probably will soon reach us in a more authentic shape.

American Traveller.

CURIOSITY.—The following unutterably curious sentence is frequently used in schools for the correction of stammering. "Theophilus Thistle sifted a sievefull of unsifted thistles; and if Theophilus Thistle, the thistle sifter, sifted a sieve full of unsifted thistles, where's the sieve full of sifted thistles, that Theophilus Thistle, the thistle sifter, sifted?" It is hardly equal to the following from the famous Ben. Johnson:—"If a twister, a twisting, doth twist I in a twist, and one twisted twist of the twister while twisting, untwists; then the twister who, twisting, untwisted the twist, the untwisted twist must re-twist."

NEW YORK POST OFFICE.—Those who are not acquainted with the business of the Post Office in this city, may form some estimate of the great labor of the Clerks have to perform, when we state that from the first of February to this time, forty four thousand three hundred and ten ship letters have been received. Of this number, nearly nine thousand have been received within the last three days. [N. Y. Eve. Jour.]

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING AT WASHINGTON.

We learn from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, that an interesting meeting in behalf of the Sunday School enterprise was held at Washington on the 16th ult., Hon. Felix Grundy of Tennessee in the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, by Rev. Mr. Breckenridge of Baltimore, by Hon. Messrs. Whittlessey and Crane of Ohio, Coleman of Kentucky, Haynes of Georgia, Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Wickliffe of Kentucky, F. S. Key, Esq., Hon. Mr. Webster of Massachusetts, Rev. Mr. Danforth and W. Lowrie, Esq. of Washington. The following are the resolutions which were passed.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Whittlessey, seconded by Hon. Mr. Crane,

Resolved, That the resolution passed by the American Sunday School Union, in reliance upon Divine aid to establish within two years a Sunday School in every destitute place where it is practicable throughout the valley of the Mississippi, is highly commendable, and demands the joint effort of the religious, moral, and patriotic portion of our citizens, to carry it into effect.

On motion of Hon. N. D. Coleman, of Kentucky, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Haynes, of Georgia,

Resolved, That this meeting does highly approve of all systems of education designed for the diffusion of useful instruction, and especially such as contemplate the moral cultivation of man.

Resolved further, That viewing the plan of the American Sunday School Union for the diffusion of pious instruction throughout the United States, and especially in the valley of the Mississippi, as such, this meeting approves of the benevolent designs of its patrons and friends.

On motion of the Hon. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, seconded by Hon. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky,

Resolved, That the objects contemplated by the late resolution of the American Sunday School Union, adopted in May last, commend themselves to the patronage and best wishes of every American statesman, patriot, and Christian.

On motion of F. S. Key, Esq. seconded by Hon. Daniel Webster,

Resolved, That the Directors of the American Sabbath School Union, have justly estimated the piety and patriotism of their countrymen in relying upon them for the accomplishment of the great object which they have resolved to execute, and that committees be appointed to solicit donations throughout the District of Columbia in their behalf.

On motion of the Rev. J. N. Danforth, seconded by Walter Lowrie, Esq.,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is the solemn duty as well as the inestimable privilege of American Christians, to offer their fervent prayers to Almighty God for His blessing on the efforts of the American Sunday School Union to supply the valley of the Mississippi with Sunday School instruction.

Hon. Mr. Wirt was expected to attend the meeting, but being detained by ill health, he sent a letter approving of the object of the meeting, and enclosing 50 dollars for the Sabbath School Union. A letter from President Jackson, of the same purport, was also read. The Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce has the following remarks:

Several very good addresses were made, but those of Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Webster were excellent. I have never seen either acquit himself more advantageously.

What a wonderful man is Mr. Webster! He came into the room very late, being beset on all sides with importunities, he rose, and instantly the most perfect silence reigned throughout the assembly. He proceeded with great propriety and impressiveness for forty minutes. The speech was altogether in his best style. The entire absence of all apparent exertion, of all ostentation, the solemnity of the occasion, his simplicity as well as manly sense, arrested the attention and commanded the admiration of all present.

If any doubts remain in honest breasts as to the celebrated project of the Union of Church and State in our country, they must now be removed; for our greatest political men of both parties, and even the President of the U. States himself, have come out openly for the treasonable plans of the American Sunday School Union, which have so long been brewing.

The Christian Watchman remarks:—"When it is observed that there were present at this meeting, in the city of Washington, the seat of the General Government, men of the first standing in the conduct of our affairs of State, and of opposite opinions in politics, and from different sections of our country, and that all of them united to favor the object of education in Sunday Schools, our delight in the retrospect is greatly increased. The cry of danger from the Sunday School Union, in favouring the union of Church and State, does not come from men of the most enlightened minds, but from the dupes of bigotry and party feeling,—men always of the greatest ignorance, and of the least knowledge of human nature.

"A BLAZE OF GLORY."

GREAT FRAUD DETECTED IN THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Some of the selfishness, and rottenness of this administration are already being developed in a manner not to be misunderstood.—It appears that the Post Master General has contrived to squander away about \$40,000 in extra allowances to different mail contractors, which sum was unauthorized by law or any principle of construction. But the audacity of the sin is that the Post Master General shrinking from responsibility made a FALSE OFFICIAL REPORT, in which he endeavors to exculpate himself, and to throw off the responsibility upon the shoulders of an innocent man. The following memorial from Abraham Bradley, late Assistant Post Master General will explain the case:

To the Honorable the Senate of the United States.

The memorial of Abraham Bradley, late Assistant Postmaster General, most respectfully represents—

That after his removal from office, he, as is well known to the Senate, presented to the President of the U. S. a letter, in which, among other things, he stated, that Mr. Barry, the present Post Master General, had made an extra allowance to a Mr. Harrall, a mail contractor, and to others, as this memorialist conceived without warrant of law.

A copy of this letter having been called for, was presented by this memorialist to the present Select Committee of the Senate, on the Post Office Department.

During the last session of Congress, a call was made on that Department, at the instance of one of the Senators from Ohio, for information relative to the extra allowances made to mail contractors.

The response of the Department to that call was submitted to the view of this memorialist as containing matters in which he was deeply concerned.—Upon examining it to ascertain if his recollection of Harrall's case was correct, he was unmeasurably astonished to find that the extra allowance was there charged to have been made by him, acting as Postmaster General. It was evident that the documents had been originally different, that an erasure had been made, and the name of this memorialist inserted. Induced by this to examine further he found that forty-nine cases of extra allowance were in that document charged to have been made by him. Thirty-six of these were similar to the case of Harrall; the original document had been mutilated, and the name of A. Bradley, Jr. acting as Postmaster, carefully inserted.

This memorialist called the attention of the Committee to these circumstances, as evidence of an attempt to impeach his testimony, and to load his official conduct with opprobrium, being public documentary proof from the books of the Department, that he had squandered the public funds during the few days he had acted as Postmaster General, between the 10th of March, when Mr. McLean left the office, and the 5th of April, when Mr. Barry came into it, and that, in order to screen himself, he had charged these things upon the latter gentleman. The Committee kindly authorized a sub-committee to accompany this memorialist to the Department yesterday, the 28th instant, to ascertain whether his statements were correct. Your memorialist confidently appeals to those gentlemen, in support of the fact, that in this case of Harrall's as well as in every other case but one, in which an erasure had been made, Mr. Barry was originally and properly charged; and that it was there asserted that these erasures had been made by mistake. The gentlemen had not time to pursue the inquiry, and examination was made into these cases originally charged to your memorialist.

In whatever manner these mutilations of the original document may have occurred, and these false amendments to it made by mistake or not, the effect must be, if it goes to the world, to injure, if not to destroy a reputation upon which your memorialist, after nearly forty years public service, must mainly rely for support. The Senate has, as he has been informed directed this report to be printed.

If this should be done, and it should with all its falsehoods and injurious tendency be spread before the people under the sanction of the Senate of the United States, your memorialist submits that great injustice must necessarily follow to him. He therefore prays that such an order may be taken by the Senate as will secure his right, and especially preserve the reputation which documents published by the authority of the Senate should possess. And your memorialist, as in duty bound, &c. &c.

ABRAHAM BRADLEY.

March 1, 1831.

After this Memorial was read and a motion was under consideration to print the Report of the Post Master General, "on allowance for additional services, designating how much and what additional services had been performed, and by whom it was allowed," a report which was called for on the 14th of April last, but was kept back till the 10th of February,—Mr. Grundy moved to print the

memorial of Mr. Bradley in connexion with the whole.

Mr. Clayton then animadverted with much severity upon these erasures of the Post Master General. He stated that Messrs. Holmes and Grundy as a sub-committee went to the Post-Office Department to ascertain the facts in the case. He added that "the result of this examination was that Mr. Barry's name was originally written down on the documents as the person who made the allowances, according to the truth—that the name of Mr. Bradley was afterwards inserted, and now stands in each of these thirty-six cases, which, call them falsehoods, errors, or what you please, certainly misrepresents the facts."

Mr. Holmes went into an examination of the facts, and in a lucid explanation, brought forth a mass of documents and incontrovertible proofs, that corruption, bargaining, and indirect pensioning had been practised by Mr. Barry, which he had basely endeavored to cast upon an innocent man. We shall hereafter publish this speech at length.

Mr. Grundy followed in attempt to exculpate Mr. Barry, by saying it was a mistake. "It was true, he said that Mr. Barry's name had been erased, and Mr. Bradley's substituted in its place; but the clerks tell us it was a mistake." "He knew Mr. Bradley was charged with paying money which he should not have been, but also knew that it resulted from a mistake of young clerks."

The following are the prefatory remarks of the Commercial Advertiser on this subject: *Portland Advertiser.*

"Notwithstanding our oft-repeated resolution no more to be astonished at any thing transpiring under the present administration, yet the facts disclosed in the memorial of Abraham Bradley, to which reference was made in our congressional news yesterday, and the debate which ensued thereon in the Senate, have completely 'nullified' all such resolutions. We could believe that a thousand faithful public servants, grown grey in the service, and kept poor by their honesty, have been turned adrift to make room for a swarm of clamorous office holders;—we could believe that the venerable Major Melville, the last of the daring band who threw the tea overboard, and who was appointed to a situation in the Customs by WASHINGTON, should have been turned out of doors by Jackson;—We could believe that the faithful Nonres should have been branded as a defaulter, and his property seized, as a pretext for giving his place to a needy adventurer, when, at the same time, the Government was indebted to him, in a large amount. We could believe all these things, and hundreds more of enormities because they are recorded facts. But we could not have believed that the records of a Department would have been mutilated, altered, and falsified, not only for the purpose of hiding official delinquency, but for the still baser purpose of destroying the reputation of a man of irreproachable integrity and character. Such being the naked facts, comment is entirely unnecessary. The lame and impotent excuses for the iniquitous transaction by Mr. Grundy, are supremely ridiculous."

From the National Intelligencer of 4th inst.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The twenty first Congress was closed by the adjournment of the two Houses last evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock. By a suspension of the joint rule, which forbids the presentation of any bill to the President for his approbation on the last day of the session, several additional bills were finally acted on and became laws. This was the more gratifying as some of them provided for private claims.

The President approved and signed all the bills which were presented to him although a rumor prevailed in the afternoon, that one or two, embracing Internal Improvements, would not be approved.

The Senate was engaged the greater part of the day in the consideration of Executive business.

In the course of the day, some highly interesting questions were presented in relation to the transactions in the General Post Office Department.

The House having acted on the bills alluded to above, adopted several resolutions. These subjects having been disposed off, and Mr. McDuffie temporarily occupying the Chair—

Mr. Carson rose and said—Mr. Speaker: The House of Representatives of the Twenty first Congress, have met for the last time, and when we separate to-day, many of us will have parted to meet no more forever. My heart admonishes me that this is fit occasion for us to offer up all our animosities upon the altar of peace, kindness and good will.—In rising, sir, to perform a last act of Legislative duty upon this occasion, I do it the more willingly, and with the more pleasure, because, while it is an act of justice, it is an act of friendship.

I ask leave to introduce the following resolution, which I hope will be unanimously received and adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, Speaker, for the dignity, impartiality, promptitude, and ability, with

which he has discharged the duties of the Chair during the present session.

Mr. Stevenson delivered an eloquent valedictory address, and the House adjourned sine die.

STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MAINE:

A PROCLAMATION.

FOR A DAY OF

Public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

THE season of the year having returned, in which, from the first settlement of our country, it has been customary for the people to be invited by the civil authority to assemble together to bow themselves before the Throne of their Almighty Creator, humbly to acknowledge their manifold transgressions of His holy law, to supplicate the Divine mercy and forgiveness, and to implore a continuance of His gracious favor and protection:

I have, in conformity with the laudable example of our pious Forefathers, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, appointed THURSDAY, the twenty-first day of April next, to be observed throughout this State, as a day of HUMILIATION, FASTING and PRAYER. And all the people and ministers of the Gospel, of every denomination, are requested to meet on that day in their respective places of public worship, with humble and contrite hearts to offer up their united supplications to that Almighty and Eternal Being, whose mercy endureth forever, and who freely extendeth his pardoning love and gracious favor to all, who truly repent and forsake their transgressions, and with devout sincerity call for Salvation on the name of their Saviour and their God.

While we contemplate the regions of the world now suffering under the oppressions of despotic power, or contending for the unalienable rights of civil and religious freedom, and behold the wars and civil commotions, which rend and agitate the different nations, let us humble ourselves, that we have been no more thankful to our Heavenly Father for the innumerable privileges and blessings, both of a temporal and spiritual nature, which He has abundantly bestowed upon us. Have we not reason to exclaim, in the language of inspiration, "He has spoken to us, but we have not heard; He has called unto us, but we have not answered?"

But notwithstanding our past ingratitude, and forgetfulness of the Divine Source, from which all our blessings flow, He still graciously permits us to approach the Seat of His Mercy, and present before him our complaints. Let us avail ourselves of the inestimable privilege, and pray that He would mercifully continue towards us the manifestations of His marvellous goodness; that He would smile upon the opening seasons of the year, and bless the labors of the husbandman; that He would prosper our manufactures and the mechanic arts, cause our commerce to flourish, and extend his guardian care over all those, who are exposed to the dangers of the deep; and that the exertions and honest industry of every profession and useful pursuit may be suitably rewarded, and so directed as to promote the welfare and happiness of all classes of the community;—That our civil, literary and religious institutions may be sustained and prospered; that all dangerous excesses of party excitement may be allayed, and the several departments of our National and State governments may have wisdom to adopt and firmness to pursue those measures which shall preserve the harmony and most advance the prosperity of our country.

Let us offer up our supplications, that a Divine blessing may attend our schools and seminaries of learning and the means of early and general education; that our religious instructors may receive strength and power faithfully to perform their duties, & successfully inculcate those principles of love to God and love to man, which constitute the great doctrines of the holy religion we profess;—that every people may be enabled to withdraw their affections from the sinful allurements of the world and place their chief delight in conforming to the will, and obeying the laws of their Creator. So that all may know for a truth, that the only path to happiness in this world is through a life of usefulness, virtue and piety, and that it will surely lead to a state of never-ending peace and rejoicing in the world beyond the grave.

And the inhabitants of this State are requested to abstain from all labor and recreation inconsistent with the usual and appropriate solemnities of the day.

GIVEN AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER IN PORTLAND, this twelfth day of March in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and in the fifty-fifth year of the independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL E. SMITH.

By the Governor.

ROSCOE G. GREENE, Secretary of State.

A new Post Office has been established in North Dixmont and Ebenezer Jenison, Esq. has been appointed Post Master. Letters, &c. intended for that part of the town, should be directed to North Dixmont.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 8.

The Senate non-concurred the House in the indefinite postponement of Resolve in favor of Charles McKinney.

Petition of inhabitants of Bowdoin and Lisbon was taken from the files and committed.

On motion of Mr. Megquier the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire what number of the sixth vol. of Greenleaf's Reports it is expedient to purchase for the use of the state.

HOUSE.

TUESDAY, March 8.

The House reconsidered the votes of yesterday postponing indefinitely the Resolves admitting O. K. Barrell and Seth Paine to practice law, and passed the same to be engrossed as taken into a new draft.

Bill to increase the Salary of the Judge of Probate in Washington County, after considerable discussion was indefinitely postponed.

Resolves finally passed, in favor of Wm. King, in favor of Anson Academy, for apportioning Representatives in favor of Ezekiel Stearns.

Bills enacted, to incorporate the town of Bradford, to incorporate the town of Madawaska, additional respecting laying out and repairing highways, and to regulate the alewife fishery in Franklin, additional concerning the assessment and collection of taxes.

On motion of Mr. Swett of Prospect, a committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of exempting from attachment wood, designed for the use of families, which has been conveyed to their dwellings.

On motion of Mr. Boutelle the committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that no judges of Probate or other Courts who are by law required to publish probate notices in newspapers, shall directly or indirectly have any pecuniary interest in any newspaper in their respective counties, and shall also be required to publish such notices in such papers as shall be selected by the executors, administrators, and parties interested, unless such selection appear to be unreasonable or for a fraudulent purpose.

Remonstrance of Robert H. Gardner and others against the construction of a boom across Kennebec river was received and committed.

Messrs. Clifford, Dean and Knowlton were appointed conferees on the part of the House on the Bill regulating Banks and Banking.

Resolve in favor of Bartholomew B. Bois underwent considerable discussion, and was finally passed to be engrossed.

Murder.—On Monday last, a man by the name of Morris Welsh, was committed to jail in this county, for the murder of his own child—an infant, four or five days old. Morris is an Irishman; and has for sometime past, resided in the town of Cobscookie. The circumstances, as we are informed, are these.—On Friday evening of last week, Morris returned home (probably intoxicated), and commenced beating and abusing his wife. He then seized his infant child, and one by one, broke the bones of its fingers and arms—struck it on the head with his fist, and at last threw it in the fire. The child was missing, and the suspicions of the neighbors were excited. Search was made, and on Sunday morning, the mutilated, and half burnt body of the child was found concealed under the floor of the house. Some difficulty was experienced in apprehending Welsh. When he found it was intended to arrest him, he armed himself with an axe, and retreated, threatened to kill any person who came near him. He was pursued by the neighborhood for more than a mile and finally taken.—*Cutskill Recorder.*

THE CORRESPONDENCE.—We commiserate the situation of the honest editors of the Jackson party, in different parts of the country, who stand aglath at the explosion, and at a dead loss to know which is the right side, in this array of Chiefs and their organs against one another.—Some of them, obsequious followers of the Telegraph, when they supposed it to be in favor, we expect to see turn against it as suddenly, and with as much versatility, as, five years ago, having been theretofore the revilers of General Jackson, they turned round and became his abject flatterers and eulogists. The editor of the Richmond Enquirer, it grieves us to see, is thrown into a quandary by the appearance of "the Book." With great earnestness, and we believe entire sincerity, he exclaims, "No good can come of it!" That is, to "our party," in whose bosom the Enquirer adds, with equal truth and naïveté it is "calculated to create very unpleasant feelings."

Nat. Intelligencer.

A young Penobscot Indian, named Pol Sosef, has discovered a strong passion for painting, and is said to give flattering indication of a real talent for the art. By the liberality of several gentlemen in Bangor, he is furnished with all necessary means of improvement. A real Indian Artist will indeed be a wonder.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 22.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We have occupied too much of our paper with the Legislature; and as we see no probability of the immediate close of the session we shall omit the regular journal, but shall give a summary of so much of their doings as we may think of interest to our readers.

March 10th, in SENATE, Resolved apportioning Senators passed to be engrossed. The whole number 25.

In the House Messrs. Cole, Rowe and Tibbets were appointed a committee to consider the expediency of abolishing special pleading in trials at law.

Resolved for obtaining arguments and Maps in relation to the N. Eastern Boundary, passed to be engrossed. Mr. Boutelle submitted to the consideration of the House a resolve which calls on the Governor to put his reasons upon record, after May next, whenever he shall make any removal from office—after debate the resolve was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Deschamps made a report relative to the State House.

March 11th, in SENATE, Mr. Megquier, from the Judiciary Committee, reported that further legislation respecting the appointment of Clerks of the Courts was inexpedient. The Militia Bill was discussed.

In the House, Petition of the officers of State Prison, for quarterly payment of their salaries, was referred. Bill additional respecting appeals and a resolve requiring Banks to make returns of their capital stock were finally passed.

March 12th, in SENATE a communication from the Governor, stating that a portion of the Massachusetts claim had been received by the Governor of Massachusetts, was received. Bills altering the division line between Hancock and Washington Counties, and concerning corporations were passed.

In the House, the State House question was settled, and an appropriation of \$30,335, 29 was made to complete the building at Augusta.

March 14th, the SENATE held no session.

In the House, Messrs. Parks, Merrill, and Herrick of Alfred were appointed a committee to ascertain what further public business was to be acted upon the present session and to report when the Legislature may have a recess.

March 15th in SENATE, The Militia Bill passed to be engrossed, and a Resolve in favor of Elias Thomas.

In the House, an order was passed directing the committee on accounts to allow commissions to town Treasurers on the moneys paid for bounty on crows.

March 16th, in SENATE, Bill authorizing the State Treasurer to receive our proportion of the Massachusetts claim, passed to be engrossed—also a Resolve for the purchase and distribution of Greenleaf's Reports.

In the House, Bill abolishing the imprisonment of honest debtors passed to be engrossed. An order passed directing the Judiciary committee to consider the expediency of altering the law relating to towns, town meetings and the choice of town officers.

THE POST OFFICE FRAUD.—By reference to another part of our paper it will be seen that a gross fraud in the department of the General Post Office has been detected. It will be recollected that Wm. T. Barry had been charged with making extra allowances to mail contractors without proper authority; that during the session of Congress 1829-30 a resolution passed the Senate calling on the Post-master Mr. Barry for information what and by whom these extra allowances had been made—that session passed away without an answer to the call. Just before the close of the present session of Congress a return from Mr. Barry was made. Thirty six cases of extra allowance were found amounting to about forty thousand dollars; all charged by Mr. Barry to Abraham Bradley Esq. the late respected assistant Post Master General. Mr. Bradley disclosed the fraud to a committee of the Senate and the clerks in the office were examined, when it turned out that these allowances were made by the Post-master himself and originally charged to him. But before the return was made his name was erased and that of Mr. Bradley inserted. These facts have been proved by the testimony of Mr. Barry's clerks; we content ourselves with stating what we understand to be the truth in this affair. The people must make their own comment.

NATIONAL REPUBLICANS.

At this moment the National Republican party have great cause to be satisfied with themselves and the principles by which they profess to be governed. They do not, to be sure, hold the rich offices of State, and we hope they have too much patriotism to wish for them—but they are united in support of measures tending to the advancement of the prosperity of our country and which are certainly destined to triumph. Men actuated by patriotic motives have no discontents, no heart burnings, no quarrels. Love of country engenders no strife, thinketh no evil. If there was more patriotism and less desire of office prevailing among our national rulers, we should not find them divided and distracted as they now are. Office seekers can never harmonize. Envy and jealousies will always be fostering enemies and jealousies will always be fostering enemies.

VAN BUREN AND CALHOUN.—It seems to be pretty well understood that Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State, has had much to do in getting up the controversy between the President and Vice President. That it is so understood by Calhoun cannot be doubted. Parties accordingly seem to be arranging themselves under these two gentlemen as leaders. We feel some curiosity to know by what names the respective parties are to be called. Together, under the old Hero, they are all Democratic Republicans—separated, half for Van Buren and half for Calhoun, it would seem that one party or the other will have to hail under a new name—names are very important in these days.

At the annual meeting, held in Paris on Monday, 7th inst. the following officers were chosen for 1831.

Eufus K. Goodenow, MODERATOR.
Job Holmes, TOWN CLERK.
Alfred Andrews,
Luke Chase,
Moses Hammond,
Alanson Mellen, TOWN TREASURER.
Stephen Emery, TOWN AGENT.
Joseph Jackson,
Benjamin Stevens, CONSTABLES.

TRIAL FOR MURDER AND PIRACY. Thomas J. Wansley, native of Delaware, aged 23 and Charles Gibbs native of Rhode Island aged 32 were tried in the U. States Circuit Court for the District of N. York, and found guilty of murder on the high seas of the Captain and mate of the Brig Vineyard. The evidence and guilt was conclusive. They have been sentenced to be hung at New-York on the 22d of April next.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The recent State Election in New-Hampshire, as was expected, has terminated adversely to the National Republican ticket.

The following extract is from the U. S. Telegraph, published by Duff Green, Printer to Congress. It will help our friends to understand that the controversy between Jackson and Calhoun goes to the breaking up the foundations of the present administration. Duff takes sides with the Vice President. Duff has heretofore been the Idol of the Jacksonites.

We insert, to-day, a note from Mr. Van Buren, disavowing his connection with the conspiracy against the Vice President. It came to us about nine o'clock, just before our paper went to press. We have had scarcely time to read it deliberately, much less for the expression of all the remarks which its perusal suggested.

It is as we expected! From the time we read the Correspondence, we did not doubt that those who were connected with this foul plot would be anxious to escape from it. How far the disavowal of those whom circumstances strongly indicate to be connected, may be considered sufficient for their acquittal, we leave the public to judge.

Mr. Van Buren has certainly made one most unguarded expression. He asserts, that he had no motive or desire to create an impression to the prejudice of Mr. Calhoun in the good opinion of Gen. Jackson. If he had no motive to get up this plot, who had? Gen. Jackson had no motive. We defy any man to point out the least possible interest which he could have had in it. Its tendency is to divide and distract his friends; to weaken and embarrass his administration.—James A. Hamilton, Esq. who makes so prominent a figure in this affair, could have had no motive of his own. Mr. Calhoun did not stand in his way. Mr. Crawford is clearly acted upon, as it relates to Mr. Hamilton. As to Mr. Forsyth, whose name appears, we take it for granted, that Mr. Van Buren himself will not desire to hold him up as the prime mover. As to Mr. Balch and Major Lewis, the other names which appear, we make no remark.

Mr. Van Buren no motive!!! Does he not aspire to a higher office! Has he not his friends held him up as a prominent candidate for that office, and did not a paper in Georgia, in his interest, gravely predict, at the very commencement of the administration, that this very affair would lead him into the favor of Gen. Jackson to the exclusion of the Vice President, and thereby present the ladder for promotion.

The assertion is unfortunate; but this is not his only misfortune. It so happens that not a name has been presented in connection with this transaction, but of those who are the political friends, we believe we might say, the personal, political and confidential, friends and correspondents of Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Van Buren is known to have unlimited influence over his political partisans and we hold it almost miraculous that a subject of so much import to himself, should be agitated by these friends, without his knowledge or participation; and that the scheme should be matured here, in this city, while he was present, by one so much in his confidence, who was placed as his substitute in the Department of State, and who had recently acted as his representative at Nashville and New Orleans, without his advice, countenance, or knowledge!! It may be, but if so, the age of miracles has not passed.

It has been calculated that Mr. Van Buren would secure the vote of Virginia, first for Gen. Jackson, and then for himself; but we find the two Virginia senators dead against the wily Secretary; and the Richmond Inquirer, though reprehending Mr. Calhoun's appeal, admits correspondence both for and against him, to use very strong language. One of those against him, after comparing him to Cataline, &c. and reproving him with great bitterness for obtruding a private affair upon the public, to the destruction of his party, says:

"Let Mr. Calhoun triumph over the President, or over Mr. Crawford, and what then? Does this triumph lead to any political act or measure? Have the people to follow it up by making the victor the Chief Magistrate, because he will administer the government on more acceptable principles? Is it for this that Mr. Calhoun labors? Is he so impatient that he cannot wait until the present incumbent shall serve out his eight years, but must elbow him out?"

All parties seem to be aware that Gen. Jackson and Mr. Crawford make a sorry figure in correspondence, and very many think that Mr. Calhoun was more influenced by a desire to show their weakness, and his own energy, than to vindicate his character against any imputations under which it suffered in public estimation. His main object, however, was doubtless, to expose the secret plotting of Van Buren, and to abandon, in due time, an administration, in which he found the cunning New Yorker had full sway; and Van B. on the other hand was equally ready to repel him, as a dreaded rival. These personages do not speak to each other. At the French minister's levee, it is said, a short time before the Correspondence appeared, they met Van B. advanced and offered his hand to Calhoun, who refused it, and told V. B. he should have no further personal intercourse with him.

Kennebec Journal.

SMALL BUSINESS. The Argus is out upon a member of the last Council, Gen. Ladd, and the Ex-Secretary of State, about an error in administering the oath of office to the Adjutant General. The facts, about which this hue and cry is raised, we are informed, are simply these. The law of this State, copied from the law of Massachusetts, required certain officers to be qualified before two Justices authorized by *Dedimus Potestatem*. A subsequent law required but one magistrate instead of two, one Councilor instead of two to qualify officers; this alteration of the law did not extend to the office of Adjutant General. The exception in the act was not noticed, and the Adjutant General was sworn before one of the Council instead of two, as are numerous other officers.—Whether others of the Council were, or were not present, we are not informed. One only signed the certificate of qualification, which was filed in the Secretary's office. This certificate was filled up on a blank printed for county officers, without erasing the printed words *Council of two*, and substituting *words* a mere clerical mistake. This same certificate, with a great number of others, recorded by a Clerk in the office, as they were made out, as was his duty to do, and the record certified by the Secretary of State.—*Portland Ado.*

Extract of a Letter from Washington. I find Mr. Calhoun's force much greater than when I wrote you last. In the Senate, Jackson cannot count upon more than nine members. The whole of those lately belonging to the Administration party from Virginia, in the House are for Mr. Calhoun, with the exception of Mr. Archer, who has lately turned his attention to the study of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, it being that which is understood to be spoken at the RUSSIAN COURT—and the Speaker, who is considered to be on the fence. Mr. Calhoun has also a great majority from North Carolina, and a considerable strength in other places not named.—The predictions are, that the wily Dutchman will not be able to sustain himself, and if the President does not discard him they must fall together.—*Kennebec Jour.*

Revolutionary Officers and Soldiers.—An attempt was made in the U. S. Senate, on the 2d inst. to call up the bill which passed the House on the 17th ult. for the relief of the veterans of the revolution. The motion was unsuccessful—there being twenty opposed to taking it up. We suppose this struck a death blow to the bill for this year. The case of the veterans of the revolution is a hard one. They have reason to complain of the neglect and ingratitude of their country.

Mr. Anderson, the Representative in Congress from Cumberland, while on his passage between Portsmouth and York, on Friday last, had his trunk lost from the stage. On ascertaining his loss he immediately returned in search of his trunk, which was found in the house of a Mr. Lewis, in York, with most of its contents. Several other trunks were found in the house of Mr. L. and sundry articles of ladies apparel, &c. probably belonging to Mrs. Cox of Portland, whose trunk was stolen from the stage at York last fall. Lewis was committed for trial.

Interesting Arrival.—Arrived this morning a Draft on the United States Branch Bank, drawn by the Treasurer of the United States, for \$419,748 26 in favor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the same being in part liquidation of our long standing claims. One third of this sum will be sent to the State of Maine, according to agreement at the separation.—*Transcript of yesterday.*

Healing plaster to the healing plaster. Mr. Boutelle presented to the House of Representatives yesterday, a long and able Protest, signed by sixty-one members of the House, against the healing act passed some time since. The protest was read and ordered to be entered upon the Journals of the House.—*D. Courier.*

RHODE ISLAND.—SAMUEL H. ARNOLD was nominated as a candidate for Governor of Rhode Island, in place of JOHN B. FRANCIS who had declined to stand as a candidate, by a National Republican Convention, held at Providence, 17th inst.

The Governor and Council of New-Hampshire have appointed Thursday, the 7th day of April next, for a day of Public Fasting and Prayer throughout that State.

ERRATA.—Our readers will please excuse us for the many errors found on the first page of this week's paper—as we were absent when the paper went to press.

NOTICE. The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has contracted with the town of Norway to support all the poor of said town for one year from the date hereof, and that he has made provision for all of said poor; therefore, all persons are hereby forbid to harbor any of said poor, or furnish them with any clothing, food, medicine, as no bill will be paid either by the town, or by the subscriber, unless by special contract. HENRY W. MILLETT.

Norway, March 14, 1831.

A new Post Office has been established in the eastern part of Oxford, in this County, entitled EAST OXFORD Post Office, and Dr. JACOB TEWASBURY appointed Postmaster.

MARRIED,
In Sumner, Mr. Ervin Robinson to Miss Ann Tilson.
In Canton, Dr. Cyrus H. Coolidge to Miss Mary Saben.
In Montgomery, (Ala.) on the 6th Jan. last, by his honor Judge Lane, Mr. William Martin to the amiable Miss Rebecca Gordon.
The wintry storms the South's assailing,
The gales of Spring are starting;
For fair REBECCA GORDON caught,
Last night a lovely MARTIN.

DIED,
In Berwick, Mr. Reuben Hanscomb, 77, a revolutionary soldier.—Mrs. Fernald.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS, my wife, BETSEY H. has left my bed and board, and refuses to live with me; this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

ISAAC HALL.
Harrison, March 14, 1831.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—NEWRY.
Notice is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following parcel of land, situated in said Newry in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that it is taxed for the year 1830, for State, County, Town and School Taxes, committed to the subscriber, Collector for said Newry, for said year, to collect as follows, viz:

Owner's name,	No. of acres.	Value.	State and County Tax.	School Tax.	Total.
Formerly Sarah Bostwick, now supposed Theophilus Harris.	8378	\$671, 5, 61	14, 09	19, 70	
Credit for money paid,				5, 00	
Balance due,				\$14, 70	
Unless said taxes and necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Tuesday the twenty-eighth day of June next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the old school house on Sunday-river in said Newry, at one of the clock in the afternoon, as will satisfy the same.					
ANDREW N. STOW,				Collector of said Newry for 1830.	39
Newry, March 10, 1831.					

GEORGE ROPES,
MIDDLE-ST. PORTLAND.
HAS recently opened a new stock of elegant B. P. Tea and Dining Sets. Gold Band, Lustre, and Printed.

China.
Plain, Pressed, and Cut GLASS WARE; C. C. and edged CROCKERY of every description. An extensive supply of BRASS FIRE SETS; Tea Trays; Britannia, Tea and Coffee Pots; HOLLOW WARE; Brass Candlesticks; CUT GLASS; Shoe Thread; Laces; Cabinet and House Trimmings; Tools; Nails, Shovels, &c. &c., all of which will be sold cheap, at wholesale and retail.
G. R. being agent for the sale of Tuft's Soap Stone Furnaces, and for the N. E. LOOK-ING-GLASS Manufactory, will sell those articles at factory prices.
Cash given for broken Flint Glass; and the highest price for Bristles.
Feb. 14, 1831. 6w35

Assorted SEEDS for Families.
FOR sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market street.
Small boxes of assorted Seeds for Kitchen Gardens. Each box contains a package of the following seeds:—
Early Washington Peas; Dwarf Blue Imperial Peas; Late Marrowfat Peas; Early Mohawk Dwarf String Beans; Early Dwarf White Caseknife Beans; Lima, or Sabota Pole Beans; Long Blood Beet; (true sort) Early turnip-rooted Beet; Early York Cabbage; (Large Cape Savoy do (FINE) Red Dutch; do (for PICKLING) Early Dutch Cauliflower; Early Horn Cabbage; (VERY FINE) Long Orange Carrot; White Solid Celery; Curled Cress or Peppergrass; Early Cucumber; Long Green Turnip do.; Long Dutch Parsnip; Large Apple Head Lettuce; Early Silisia do.; Pine-apple Melon; (VERY FINE) Watermelon; Large White Portugal Onion; Large Red do.; Double leaved Parsley; Flat Squash Pepper; Early Scarlet short-top Radish; White turnip Radish; Salsify, or Oyster Plant; Early Bush Squash; White Crook-neck Squash; Early White Dutch Turnip; Yellow Stone Turnip;
POT HERB SEEDS.
Sweet Majorum, Sage, Summer Savory.
At this Seed Store can be found the greatest variety of Field, Grass, Garden, Herb and Flower Seeds, to be found in New England, of the very first quality, and at fair prices, wholesale and retail.
Also, Fruit and Forest Trees, Grape Vines, (of both native and European origin,) and Ornamental Shrubs at Nurserymen's prices.
Boston, March 2.

Cow Cabbage.
JUST received, at the Seed Store, No. 52 North Market street, from London a small quantity of Seed of the Cow Cabbage; it is thought that no plant cultivated in this country will give so much fodder from the same space of ground, for Milch Cows, as this. It has been successfully cultivated to a large extent in New England, and the Middle States the past year, and promises to be a great acquisition.
Boston, March 2.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.
PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1, 25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine, Dec. 7.

Albion Corn Plaster.

THE Albion Corn Plaster softens the corn, however old and tough, and extracts it to the very roots. The relief afforded is gentle, immediate and thorough.

The Proprietor begs leaves to submit the following case, from Mr. Stowell, who is well known to the inhabitants of this city, especially at the south end, and at South Boston, as a very respectable citizen.

A CASE.
Sir—I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified approbation in favor of your valuable Albion Corn Plaster. By the use of less than a box, Mrs. Stowell has been cured of a corn on each foot, which had been exceeding, ly troublesome and painful for years, and I think it but justice to your invaluable preparation to add, (for the encouragement of those, who owing to repeated disappointments in the various remedies resorted to, have finally despaired of a cure,) that your Plaster cured her corns after trying other highly recommended remedies to no purpose; and what increases my confidence in the superiority of your Plaster, is the fact, that it has been used by several of my neighbors with equally good success.

(Signed) SETH STOWELL,
Keeper of the Toll-house, South Boston Bridge.
Mr. T. KIDDER,
Proprietor of the Conway Medicines.
Boston, June 17th, 1829.
*Price 50 cents.

SORE AND INFLAMED EYES!

THE stitious, the weakly, and others, who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ, will be able to obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application, in

DUMFRIES' EYE WATER.

This well established Wash for the Eye, is perfectly innocent, and gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated cases of soreness and inflammation. Price 25 cents.

THE TOOTH ACHES!

THIS agonizing disorder is cured in its most painful stages, by one of the most simple as well as powerful remedies known in modern practice. The

CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS afford instant relief, without inflicting the slightest injury on the teeth.—They are applied externally to the parts affected, with the greatest ease and expedition, and generally operate as a soothing lenitive to the suffering patient. Price 50 cents a box.

DYSPEPSIA,

OF most obstinate character, after having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparation, has been checked, relieved, and cured, in a number of instances in and about this city, by using for a short time Dr. RICE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, AND ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, in connexion, according to the directions accompanying the Specific. It is also one of the best medicines known for Sick Headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Nausea, and Flatulences. Price of the Specific and Pills 50 cents each.

*None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 93, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.
Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

HENRY POOR,

At No. 3, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, PORTLAND, (3 DOORS BELOW DAVID DANA)
IS now opening for the Winter and Spring Trade, English Merino Circassians, fashionable colors at low prices; Brown and Blue Camlets; Silks in great variety; Merino and other Shawls; new Calicoes; lots of Paisies; heavy Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticks and Yankee Prints; Laces, Lace Veils, Edgings, &c.; Cheap Dainties; Lawns, Linens, Diapers and Damasks; Cotton Yarns, threads, best Spool Cottons, Combs, Needles, Pins, Tapes, Bobbins, Pearl Buttons, and a sufficient variety of nick nacks to suit the calls of all hands.

CARPETINGS.

PRIME PATTERNS! BROADCLOTHS. LOW PRICES! FEATHERS, A GOOD ASSORTMENT, and a generally well selected Stock as can be found in town—well suited to the country trade. HENRY POOR.

He will give the highest market prices for all house made stuffs—such as Tow, Prest, Full'd and all Wool Cloths—Woolen Yarns, &c. &c.
Tel. 14 1 21. Dec. 7.

POETRY.

HOPE AND LOVE.

One day, through Fancy's telescope
Which is my richest treasure,
I saw, dear Susan, Love and Hope
Set out in search of Pleasure;
All mirth and smiles I saw them go,
Each was the other's banker;
For Hope took up her brother's bow,
And Love his sister's anchor.

They rambled on, o'er vale and hill,
They past by cot and tower,
Through summer's glow and winter's chill,
Through sunshine and through shower;
But what did those fond playmates care
For climate, or for weather?
All scenes for them were bright and fair,
On which they gazed together.

Sometimes they turned aside to bless
Some muse and her wild numbers,
Or breathe a dream of holiness;
On Beauty's quiet slumbers:
"Fly on," said Wisdom, with cold sneers,
"I teach my friends to doubt you;"
"Come back," said Age with bitter tears,
"My heart is cold without you."

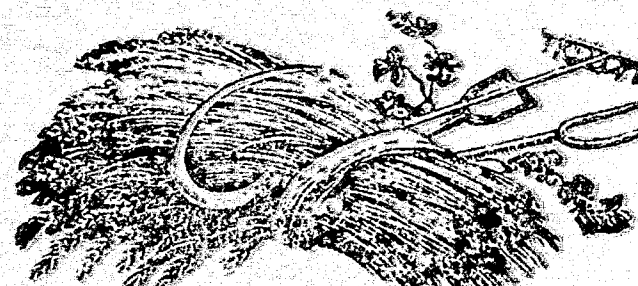
They met stern Danger in their way;
Upon a ruin seated;
Before him kings had quaked that day,
And armies had retreated;
But he was robed in such a cloud,
As Love and Hope came near him,
That though he thunder'd long and loud,
They did not see or hear him.

A grey beard joined them Time by name,
And Love was nearly crazy,
To find that he was very lame,
And also very lazy;
Hope, while he listened to her tale,
Tied wings upon his jacket;
And then they far outran the male,
And far outstaid the packet.

And so when they had safely passed
O'er many a land and billow,
Before a grave they stopped at last,
Beneath a weeping willow:
The moon upon the humble mound
Her softest light was flinging,
And from the thickets all around
Sad nightingales were singing.

"I leave you here," quoth father Time,
"As horse as any raven—
And Love knelt down to spell the rhyme,
Upon the rude stone given—
But Hope looked onward, calmly brave,
And whispered, 'Dearest brother,
We're parted on this side the grave—
We'll meet upon the other.'"

AGRICULTURE—UTILITY.



FARMERS WORK FOR MARCH.

Cattle should be liberally supplied with food from this time till they can be turned to grass. As straw and hay become drier than they were in the fore part of the winter the supply should be greater, and the quantity of roots which you give them had better be increased than diminished. Potatoes are better food for breeding ewes than turnips, which it is said are apt to injure the lambs.

Dress with stable, compost, hog-pen or such other well rotted manure as you have, such grass ground as you have neglected in autumn; three loads now may be equal to two then; but it is best to secure a good crop even now. Your winter grain should now be dressed with plaster, if it was neglected at seed time; your mowing grounds which are upon a dry soil, will pay you well for a bushel or two of plaster, or a few bushels of lime or leached ashes to the acre.

Your orchards continue to claim your attention—give to each tree a top dressing of your best chip, stable, or compost manure; your fruit will richly repay, besides the extra profits upon your grass under your trees, whether mowing or pasture, together with the growth of your trees.

Look to your water courses, and change their direction to receive the benefit of the spring rains; the frequent changing of your water courses will render your mowing even, and prevent one part from becoming rank, and lodging before the other part is fit to cut, and thus turn to your best profit, that which if neglected would become waste and damage.

Do not permit the carcasses of dead animals, such as lambs, cats, &c. to contaminate your premises, and poison its inhabitants. When domesticated animals die, it is the common practice to let them rot above the ground. This is sure to annoy the neighborhood. If the stench from the animal be too distinct to contaminate the air, dogs are fond of carrion, and after they have gorged themselves with it, become insufferable inmates to the families to which they belong. The dead animal should be laid on a thick layer of earth, and well covered with the same material. After the covering has sunk in, and the earth has absorbed the animal matter, the compost will not be more offensive than slaughter-house dung, provided a sufficiency of earth has been employed. They should be hauled to the field during winter and ploughed under as soon as frost will permit. The same should also be done when light soil is used.

Sir Humphry Davy, observed that "Manures from animal substances in general require no preparation to fit them for the soil. The great object of the farmer is to blend them with earthy constituent in a proper state of division, and to prevent their too rapid decomposition.

The entire parts of the muscles of land animals are not commonly used as a manure, though there many cases in which such an application might be easily made. Horses, dogs, sheep, deer and other quadrupeds that have died accidentally or of disease, after their skins are separated, are often suffered to remain exposed to the air or immersed in water till they are destroyed by birds or beast of prey, or entirely decomposed; and in this case, most of their organization matter is lost for the land on which they lie and a considerable portion of it employed in giving off noxious gasses to the atmosphere.

By covering dead animals with five or six times their bulk of soil, mixed with one part lime, and suffering them to remain for a few months, their decomposition would impregnate the soil with soluble matter, so as to render it an excellent manure; and by mixing a little fresh quick lime with it at the time of its removal, the disagreeable effluvia would be in a great measure destroyed; and it might be applied in the same way as any other manure to crops.

Procure the very best of garden seeds and other seeds for the ensuing season. If you mean to deserve the character, and realize the profits of a good cultivator, you will see that every article of use in your honorable vocation is among the best of its-kind. You must plant good seeds, or you will not grow good vegetables, possess good breeds of domestic animals, or your stock will not be so valuable as it might and ought to be. If your tools and implements are not the best, you will waste much strength to little purpose when you attempt to use them.

Those plants, which you wish might yield a forward crop, such as garden peas, beans, &c. may be sown very early in the spring, and very thick in hot houses, or under hot bed frames, or the south side of walls, and transplanted when they are one or two inches high, into the places in which they are intended to stand for a crop.

Your ploughs, harrows, carts, hoes, rakes, &c. should be inspected and put in readiness for use. They will last the longer if painted or covered with some suitable composition. Covering wood repeatedly with oil or grease will have a tendency to preserve it. Where tools or implements are exposed in the field a good part of the year, they require to be new painted at least every second year. This applies as well to the iron as to the wood, both of which should be kept coated, as far as is practicable, with paint or oil.

It will soon be (if it is not now) the proper season for pruning fruit trees.—London says "For all the operations of pruning which are performed on the branches or shoots of trees, it would appear the period immediately before, or commensurate with the rising of the sap is the best." Col. Pickering observed, "My practice has been to prune in the spring, beginning when the buds have scarcely begun to swell, and ending before the expansion of the leaves. But I never leave 'stumps' of limbs. Every branch that is taken away, is cut close and even with the stem or limb where it grows; and the healing of the wound commences and proceeds kindly as vegetation advances. If the branch cut off be large, the wound should be covered with some kind of plaster."

A writer for the *Genesee Farmer* of January last observes, "it has been my practice for several years past to prune in autumn and in winter, applying a coat of boiled tar and brick dust, or of common paint, immediately to the naked wood; and I have been led to believe that no time is more favorable."

"I was induced to try this experiment partly in consequence of being often from home at the usual season, and partly from a desire to test the prevalent opinion that autumn pruning was very injurious to fruit trees; for I could not perceive why an artificial covering, which protected the wood from the weather, would not be a good substitute for living bark. I began the work, therefore, as soon as the leaves were fallen; and I never saw trees bear pruning better. A considerable part of my fruit garden was pruned two months ago."

"Permit me to add that it is a maxim in surgery to save skin, and in pruning to save bark. The saw ought therefore to be used in preference to the axe, so as to cut the large branches square off.—In some trees, (as in the *Fall Pippin*) the limbs are much less two or three inches from the trunk; and if taken off at that distance, would be much sooner covered up with new wood. It is injudicious, however, to leave the stumps too long, as well as to cut too close to the trunk."

We understand that a professional gentleman of this city, has invented, and nearly finished a chair, which affords to the occupant, all the advantages of equestrian exercises. By a very slight movement of a screw, or a small crank, effected by the occupant of the chair, without any considerable effort the motions can be varied from an imitation of trotting, to that of galloping, racking, pacing, &c. We believe it is not locomotive. Such an imitation must be beneficial to invalids.

[Phila. U. S. Gaz.]

NEW LITERARY PREMIUMS

THE ARIEL.

Vol. 5, for 1831—with 12 Splendid Engravings.

THIS very popular Literary Journal, published every other Saturday, at \$1.50 per annum, will commence a new Volume on the 14th of May, 1831. Each No. is printed on an imperial sheet of fine white paper, making 16 papers, or 416 in a year, adapted expressly for binding. The volume will be embellished with twelve beautiful copperplate engravings, prepared expressly for the Ariel, and principally of American scenes and incidents.

Its contents are Tales, Essays, Poetry, Sketches, Biography, Anecdotes, Miscellany, &c. from the most popular English and American Magazines, Annuals, &c. with copious original contributions of value. The great and increasing popularity of the Ariel has induced the Editor to offer the following

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

1. Any person who will procure seven subscribers, and forward \$10, shall receive a copy gratis.
2. For ten subscribers, and \$15, a copy of the Pearl (a Philadelphia Annual) for 1830 and 1831, the two containing fifteen beautiful engravings, and a copy of the Ariel.
3. For twenty subscribers, and the subscription money, the Pearl for 1830 and 1831, and the Atlantic Souvenir and Boston Token for 1831, elegantly bound, the four containing near 45 splendid engravings, and the Ariel.
4. For twenty-eight subscribers, and the subscription money, Hume, Smollett & Bissot's HISTORY OF ENGLAND, in 9 large volumes, with 9 fine engravings, elegantly bound; also the Ariel.

These works are warranted perfect, and will be delivered free of cost in Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, Pittsburg, New York, and at the Ariel office, or sent as otherwise directed, but in that case at the owner's risk. Orders may be sent in immediately and the premiums will be promptly forwarded. Specimens of the Ariel will be forwarded on application, post paid, to such as wish to possess themselves of any of the premiums.

At least one of the above liberal premiums could be gained by the reader of this, in his own town, as the work is cheap beyond all precedent in the history of American publications, and if his efforts are extended to the adjacent villages, probably ALL of them could be secured.

EDMUND MORRIS,
January, 1831. 95 Chesnut St. Philadelphia.

ATKINSON'S CASKET.
Gems of Literature, Wit & Sentiment.

EACH No. of this popular monthly periodical for 1831, will contain 48 or more royal 8vo. pages of letter press, closely printed on fine type and good paper, forming at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages. Price \$2 50 a year in advance.

Every No. will be embellished with one elegant Copperplate and several handsome Wood Engravings, Music, and illustrations of Botany; besides a beautiful Title Page and a general index for the volume. The copperplates will embrace Portraits of our most distinguished men, the *Fashions*, Views and Fancy Pieces, equal to those of any periodical in the United States.

An elegant plate of the latest Fashions will be published in the January No. One of the Figures a full length Portrait of Queen Adelaide, of England; a Lady in Ball Dress; a Walking Dress, and Cap and Turban, of the newest style.

The February No. will contain a splendid portrait of Washington. An elegant Scripture Piece for March, is in the hands of the Engraver. The subsequent Engraving will be of the best quality.

Liberal Premiums have been offered for choice, original contributions. And especial care will be taken to have the selections of the most interesting and instructive matter, consisting of moral tales, Biography, Historical Sketches, Poetry, light readings, &c.

The Volumes of the Casket for 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830, embellished with a great number of Engravings, bound or in Nos. may still be had, price \$2 50 a volume. This may be the last opportunity of obtaining complete sets. But a small number over what is required for present subscribers will be published in 1831. Address (orders post paid)

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
112 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions for the above works will be received at this office, and forwarded free of expense.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the Oxford Observer, whose accounts are of more than 18 months standing, and who expect to pay in Produce, are requested to make immediate payment. All persons not making payment by the first day of April next, will then have the privilege of paying some other way.

Feb. 14.

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at \$1.50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each.

S. COLMAN, Portland,
Agent for the work.
Oct. 1, 1830.

WANTED, in payment for the Oxford Observer, 100 lbs. TALLOW.

CAUTION.

AN attempt is making to give currency to a spurious Composition called JEWETT'S PILLS, on the strength of the high reputation of the genuine article which has been so extensively used and so universally esteemed for the last three years.

The genuine Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific are prepared from the prescription of a celebrated German Physician, and are not the formula of any Physician of this country.—The spurious Pills profess to be prepared from a receipt of a late Physician in New-Hampshire, of the same name, and on the strength of this alone, an effort is made to introduce a spurious article totally dissimilar from the genuine!

These Pills are an effectual remedy for Dyspepsia Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Headache, Costiveness, Piles, weakness of the limbs, loss of appetite, dizziness, &c.

NEW CERTIFICATES

That the public may judge of the high reputation of this article the following Certificates, (which among others have been voluntarily presented within the last three days) are offered for their perusal.

Certificate of Mr. Joseph Kimball.
The subscriber has heretofore been much afflicted with Jaundice, connected with dyspepsia, attended with pain in the forehead, general weakness an insupportable faintness, heart burn, and a great irregularity in the bowels, which complaints continued to increase for nearly two years, notwithstanding the use of a great variety of remedies, designed to relieve them. A few months since I made a trial of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills (prepared by H. Plumley.) The Relief they afforded was immediate. I continued the medicine until I had taken three boxes, during which time my strength steadily increased and I now enjoy a state of health far above what I had experienced for many years.
(Signed) JOSEPH KIMBALL.
Boston, September 16,

Certificate of Dr. A. S. Grenville
Having the most satisfactory evidence of the medical qualities, and highly salutary operation of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, (prepared by H. Plumley,) in cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Disease of the Liver, &c. I would confidently recommend their use to those who may be afflicted with the above class of complaints, as an invaluable remedy.
(Signed)
Cambridgeport, September 16, 1827.
A. S. GRENVILLE.

Certificate of Dr. Baunlin.
The following is a certificate from Dr C. F. Baunlin, a graduate in medicine at the University of Gottingen, now a practitioner of high celebrity in Cambridge, Mass.

The subscriber has tested the effects of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, in several severe cases of Disease of the Liver and digestive organs, and the result has convinced him that they are eminently calculated to subserve the purpose for which they are designed. Considering them altogether superior to those articles commonly offered for similar complaints, I would cheerfully add my testimony in favor of so valuable a medicine.
(Signed)
CHARLES FREDERICK BAUNLIN, M. D.

The genuine Pills, marked and distinguished as above, are for sale by ASA BARTON, Agent, for the Proprietor, who has also for sale Jewett's Bitters, and Stomach Plasters, with a general assortment of Family Medicines. Norway Aug. 9. 1831

PROVIDENCE FACTORY

YARN.

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, GINGHAMS, BEDDING, STRIPES, Threads, Knitting Cottons, &c. &c. together with a large assortment of Leather and Morocco

SHOES,

warranted good.

ALSO—Men's and Boy's CAPS, Traveling TRUNKS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c. &c. sold wholesale and retail, by HENRY BAILEY,
Exchange-Street, No. 3, Deering's Buildings, PORTLAND.

GENERAL DEPOSITORY FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

S. COLMAN,

AGENT for Publishers of Books and Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality.
Portland, March, 1830. 45tf

NEW PUBLICATION.

An examination of the New Testament evidence on the Mode of Baptism. By JOSEPH WALKER, A. M. Pastor of a Methodist Church in Paris, Maine, 24 pages.—Just published and for sale at the Observer Office, by the hundred, dozen, or single. Price single, 6 1-4 cents.
Nov. 15.

THE CONSTELLATION.

A PAPER DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, ENTERTAINING MISCELLANY, AND THE SPIRIT OF THE NEWS.

Published weekly, in the city of New-York, at \$3 per annum, in advance.

THIS PUBLICATION has now been established more than a year, and the objects proposed and the course pursued are too well known to require a word from us on that subject. Our only design at present is to solicit that increase of patronage which we trust our work deserves, and which we shall continue our endeavors to merit.

Testimonials in favor of the CONSTELLATION are daily returning upon us, in the shape of numberless requests for exchange from our brothers of the press, in flattering notices of its quality, and copious extracts from its pages. But with all these demonstrations of regard which delight the ear and please the eye, some more tangible proof of admiration—a proof which especially commends itself to the sense of feeling, in the shape of silver dollars or bank bills, accompanying the command "SEND ME YOUR PAPER!"—would be most acceptable.

In saying this, we would not be understood as complaining of a want of patronage. On the contrary, we are bound to say it is very flattering, and is steadily on the increase. But, like a man who impatiently watches the growth of a young and thrifty elm, which is to afford him shelter and comfort, we wish to increase faster.

The form of the CONSTELLATION was changed at the commencement of the present volume, from the folio to the quarto, which renders it convenient for preservation and binding. It is also printed on a larger sheet than during the first year. With these improvements and the engagement of an additional Editor of acknowledged talent, we cannot help thinking our paper at the low price of three dollars, as well worthy of patronage as any other now before the public.

LORD & BARTLETT.
New-York, February 18, 1831.

*Subscriptions for the above received at this office, where a specimen of the work may be seen.

JUST published and for sale at BARTON'S,

THE FARMER'S MANUAL, being a plain practical treatise on the art of husbandry designed to promote an acquaintance with the modern improvements in agriculture, together with remarks on gardening, and a treatise on the management of Bees.

A SERIOUS CALL to a devout and holy life, adapted to the state and condition of all orders of Christians, by WILLIAM LAW, eighth edition, to which is added some account of the Author, and three letters to a friend.

PARLOR LECTURES on scripture history. By a mother, published by the Kennebec County Bible Society.

PURE RELIGION, recommended as the only way to happiness, or dangerous prevailing errors exposed and Gospel truths vindicated in a series of dialogues by Rev J. Thornton, Author of "Repentance explained and enforced" "Christian's consolations" &c. &c.

Memoirs of HENRY OBOOKIAH a native of Owhyhee, and a member of the foreign mission school, who died at Cornwall, Conn. Feb. 17th 1818—aged 26 years. together with the sermon preached at his funeral by Rev. Lyman Beecher—with a sermon entitled the "Banner of Christ" by Rev Joseph Harvey.

QUESTIONS to the BIBLE, for the use of schools and families, by John McDowell, D. Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth-town N. J.

A short CATECHISM, containing Questions Historical, Doctrinal, Practical, and Experimental, designed to promote an intimate acquaintance with the inspired volume, by Hervey Wisbun A. M. fifth edition in which the first sets of references are quoted.

March 15.

Wanted

IMMEDIATELY, in payment for the Oxford Observer,
12,000 First rate SHINGLES;
200 Bushels WHEAT;
200 " CORN;
200 " OATS;
100 " RYE.
Also,—Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Peas, &c. &c.
Jan. 1, 1831.

White Mulberry Seed.

FOR sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street—A small quantity of fresh White Mulberry Seed, of the growth of 1830.—Gentlemen in want of this Seed that can be depended upon, are advised to apply soon, as the supply here, and throughout the country, is uncommonly small.—Short directions for its culture furnished gratis with the seed.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, At Two Dollars per annum, or, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

All Letters and Communications intended for the Observer, must be addressed to the publisher, POST PAID.